#### Index to Advertisements.

| Page. Col. |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Amusements | Instruction |

#### Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A serious silver problem; consequences of the fall in the price of Silver in India. Prince Alexander's fete day. The tionists. == French Canadians returning to Quebec.

DOMESTIC .- Outlook in Maine before the election. - A quiet Sunday in Charles-Parson Downs Congressiona. Baptist committee. nominations throughout the country. nominations through inefficient Complaints against inefficient Philadelphia. Southern iron shut out of Northern markets. === Accident on the New-Haven and Northamptom Railroad. \_\_\_ Legislative nominations in Delaware. ==== Turbulent Apaches removed from their reservation in Arizona.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. George W. Alter, Jachne's confidential clerk, arrested; an important confes sion made by him. = Damage by wind and lightning. = Arrangements in progress for another Mayflower-Galatea race. = Great activity in the dry-goods trade. == Success of John A. McCaull's benefit for the Charleston sufferers.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Slightly cooler and partly cloudy, with a slight chance of rain, l'emperature y terday: Highest, 80° lowest, 64° : average, 69%.

The election in Maine takes place to-day, and three full State tickets-Republican, Dem peratic and third party-will be voted for. THE TRIBUNE prints the names of candidates elsewhere. According to the opinion of well-informed observers of the lively canvass just enged, the Republicans will carry the State, but not by so large a majority as in previous "off '

Demagogues (especially in Illinois) are advised to consider the case of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin He is the official who acted vigorously to sustain law and order in Wisconsin when the Anarchists made trouble there in the early summer and he put down the rioters al most in a day. The Republicans have just renominated him for Governor and honest Demcerats in every direction are announcing their determination to sustain the man who so pluckily subdued the mob in May,

There seems likely to be a more or less lively international discussion between this Nation and Great Britain in regard to the seizure of some Pominion fishermen off the coast of Alaska At least the Canadians are "real mad" about it, and talk with savage emphasis of their rights. It is to be hoped that they will get their rights-but nothing more. In view of Mr. Bayard's recent diplomatic performances, however, it is not possible to speak with much confidence on this last point.

The dry goods trade in this city is a pretty fair barometer of the country's prosperity When small merchants in the West and South buy freely, it is because the people in all conditions of life are making liberal purchases For this reason it is gratifying to learn that large and numerous sales are now reported by New-York merchants generally; the business also is well distributed and payments are unusually prompt. This pleasing condition of affairs could not be if the country to-day were not in much better shape than it has been for a long time.

Lieutenant Henn wants to have another chance at the Mayflower. This is natural enough, for the record of the Galatea so far in these waters has not been such as to fire the British heart with enthusiasm. She was beaten in one race fifteen minutes and in the other half as hour. But the plucky Lieutenant still has faith in his cutter if only he can get the right sort of weather. It is not a gale, he says; so the proposed race from Marblehead to Cape Cod will not be sailed; and the Bermuda challenge has also been withdrawn, because such a contest would be too long. Just what arrangements, therefore, will be made between the Galatea's owner and General Paine are uncertain, but the Lieutenant seems determined on a race in his own weather, and it is gratifying to know that he probably will be accommodated. Possibly the conditions will be settled upon at Newport this week,

Since the Flynn-Squire-O'Brien-Ivins disclosures the public have gradually lost sight of the "boodle" Aldermen; but the arrest of Jachne's confidential clerk, G. W. Alter, will pevive New-York's interest in the Broadway Railway bribery scandal. Alter is charged with perjury before the Senate Investigating Committee, and he has made a full confession of his relations with Jachne in the business of receiving stolen goods. That part of the story which the police tell is dramatic and exciting. and fixes satisfactorily Jachne's guilt as a receiver of stolen goods. That point, however, is not now of the greatest importance. Jachne is in Sing Sing. But if Alter can furnish any evidence that will help convict the other indicted bribe-takers and bribe-givers not yet brought to trial, his arrest is immensely important. The police say he can do this, and his admission that he did tell Mr. Scott that Jachne's safe was once the repository of the Broadway bribery fund seems to prove it, Will there be a scattering now of the old members of the Broadway Railroad ring-Aldermen,

railroad officials and lawyers? A general exodus would not be surprising.

Ireland is not the only part of the British Empire likely to cause the British Government trouble in the immediate future. According to THE TRIBUNE's special cable this morning, the state of India is such that a severe crisis in its relations with England seems impending. Current English opinion attributes the difficulty to financial causes, and a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter has been appointed. What its conclusions may be, no one will dare to predict : but if the Commissioners really want to learn the whole truth they should not fail to study the effect of England's free-trade policy en her Indian dependency.

NATIONAL POLICIES. Out of the mists of Congressional debates and party platforms two antagonistic policies are slowly evolving. Neither can be said to be the defined policy of a great party as yet, but circumstances, party traditions and the supposed interests of localities, seem likely to push the Democratic party into the adoption of one of them, while the Republican party will be strongly impelled to take the other. When the next Presidential election approaches this will be a vital and burning issue, which cannot be evaded.

Within one or two years all the three per cent bonds will have been retired. There will then remain no bonds which can be redeemed until 1891 or 1907. Attempts to purchase these bonds in market would be apt to involve such loss to the United States that no party will venture to favor that course as a mode of disposing of a surplus, the sinking fund included, probably exceeding \$100,000,000. In two years of peace and revival of industry the revenue will certainly enlarge. What shall be done with this great surplus? The withdrawal of such a sum from the money in circulation, by its hoarding in the Treasury. would so contract the currency that popular protests would be irresistible. But expenditure of the surplus, however wise the objects, is assailed as extravagant appropriation and wanton burdening of the people.

One set of men insist that the revenue must be reduced. To them that means a reduction of the tariff. But such a reduction of duties as to yield, instead of \$200,000,000 yearly, not more than \$100,000,000, would involve little less than an industrial carthquake. Taking off half the duties would but little diminish the revenue. More than twice as much iron or wool would be imported at half the presen duty as is now imported, so that the result would be a larger revenue. Unless the reduc-tion could be more than half, the desired shrinkage of revenue, ould not be attained in that way By wholly repealing the duties on some articles the effect can be more definitely calculated, but abolition of all duty on raw materials would not reduce the revenue more than \$40,000,000, if in that term be included all kinds of food except sugar, and all crude or partly manufactmed articles used as materials. That change alone would prostrate all industry, and yet, to get the remaining reduction of \$60,000,000 from imported articles now yielding \$160,000. 000 would require far more than a proportionate decrease of duty. In a word, it would involve results such as the wildest Free Trader would not dare to face.

The opposing theory seeks reduction of revenue by reduction of imports; by such encouragement of home industry as will lessen the dependence of this country upon other countries for wool, tin plates, wire rods and such other articles as can be readily produced here, and by abolishing duties only on articles which the country cannot produce. It looks, next, to a probable curtailment of the internal revenue at no distant day, not through a reduc tion of taxes which would only stimulate consumption of liquors and tobacco, but through the rapid progress of temperance legislation in the different States, each State preferring that sort of legislation which its public opinion will most effectively support. It looks, third, to an in telligent use of the remaining surplus revenue for national objects which have been too long put aside by a blind and self-destroying economy. It looks to the thorough defence of sea ports. It looks to the improvement of important harbors and great waterways. It looks to the development of a national system of education. It looks to the great expansion of foreign mail facilities, so that American commerce may be enlarged.

In this and other directions, all the surplus that will remain, after making the tariff as effective for defence and development of home industry as it should be, can be invested for a number of years with certainty of great returns in the enlargement of national prosperity. It is reasoned on this side that it would be folly to deprive the Government of its entire surplus now, when that surplus is going to be required in 1891 and in one or two following years for the payment of the \$250,000,000 four and a half per cents. It reasons further that a surplus so invested as to return to the people, in a larger and lasting pro-perity, many times the sun taken from them by taxation, would not be a burden, but a help. Between these two theories the people have to choose. In the Northern States, it is clear, the desire to avoid a collapse of industry through violent and sudden changes of tariff is rapidly growing. Both at the North and at the South, that sentiment is also growing which forbids any repeal or reduction of the taxes on liquors while that traffic is not by the States prevented.

THE VACANT AUSTRIAN MISSION. The Austrian Mission has remained vacant since Mr. Keiley's rejection by the Imperial Government. The President's reluctance to neminate a successor to the unfortunate Virginian has been generally attributed to irritation caused by the action of the Austrian Foreign Office. To leave the Mission vacant was an indirect method of vindicating Mr. Keiley, who had been named for two of the most important diplomatic posts in Europe. The recall of the Austrian Minister from Washington speedily followed this supposed attempt of the Administration to resent the rejection of the American Minister on insufficient grounds. Neither Government has had for over a year a diplomatic representative of the first rank in the other's capital. The deadlock has been generally considered the direct outcome of discourtesy on the part of the Austrian court, of which the Administration had deemed it necessary to take cognizance

indirectly. The Herald in its Washington dispatches, however, offers another explanation of the Government's neglect to fill the Austrian Mission. Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian Minister at Washington, is reported to have confided to Secretary Bayard the official instructions which he had received from Count Kalnoky. It was a confidential disclosure made for the Secretary's personal information. The substance of those instructions was immediately embodied in official dispatches from the State Department to the Charge d'Affaires in Vienna. Count Kalnoky, exasperated by the publicity given to his confidential instructions, at once recalled Baron Schaeffer. At the same time he took pains to convey to Secretary Bayard If they can be he will disinter the entire skele-

the State Department's diplomatic methods. So vigorous was this protest that the Administration at once determined that the Austrian Mission should remain vacant during the President's term of office.

This incident, if it be correctly narrated, indicates that it is a personal slight which the Secretary is resenting in leaving this important post unfilled. He is not vindicating Mr. Keiley's reputation. He has taken affront at Count Kalnoky's strictures upon the carelessness or incivility of the State Department in making public confidential disclosures. We hope that Secretary Bayard has not been guilty of the indiscretion described. At the same time it will not surprise us if this proves to be a correct version of the diplomatic deadlock with Austria. The Secretary has a sinister talent for exciting personal controversies in the diplomatic service. He has recently been deprived of the valuable services of Minister Jackson in Mexico. The reasons for the resignation have not been officially stated, but the State Department persisted in affronting and ignoring him until self-respect required his voluntary withdrawal, Consul Brigham's advice was apparently followed without reference to the Minister's superior position, and a Special Agent was sent to Mexico to take charge of an investigation which Mr. Jackson was entirely competent to conduct. The Secretary has a fatal facility for affronting his own diplomatic agents, as well as those of foreign governments.

LESSONS OF AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Captain Lawton's report of the campaign which has just ended in the surrender of Geronimo and his band is one of a class of documents which would be useful if Congress were in the habit of seeking information in such quarters. It shows the expense, the trouble, the waste of men and material, made necessary by the blundering policy which allowed these wild Indians practically absolute liberty to follow their own courses. The whole story is as strange an example of "how not to do it" as our Indian affairs can furnish, prolific as their records are of similar bad management. The methods adopted in dealing with the hostile Chiricahuas have been peculiar. When, after leading lives of bloodshed and plunder, they were brought upon a reservation, no attempt was made to distinguish between the reclaimable and the irreclaimable. All were treated with the same indulgence. It is true they were disarmed, but since they could always buy weapons from the post traders or from the low class of squaw men who hang about reservations, this precaution was futile. The event proved its uselessness, for just as soon as Gerouimo, Natchez and their followers were ready to go on a raid, they went, and went fully armed and equipped.

How many times these Indians have been hunted, caught, disarmed and turned loose on the reservation, we are almost afraid to say. It looked as if the Government had become incapable of learning from experience. No one who had the least knowledge of the facts ever believed that the Chiricahuas would settle down on the reservation. Certainly nobody that knew them ever believed that Geronimo and his lieutenants would cease to employ all their influence to prevent the young men from adopting civilization. These chiefs have for years been the mainspring of Apache turbulence Had they been removed from the tribe at the first opportunity the probability is that a great saving in life, property and friction would have been effected. Opportunities for such action occurred several times, but they were neglected. The attempts to deal with the treacherous old chief as though he were a civilized ruler or commander resulted as should have been foreseen. Geronimo promised anything when he was in a strait, and he broke his promises as lightly as the Russian Government, when it suited his purpose to do so. But nothing taught the Government, and so the lives of settlers continued to be exposed, and the army was nearly worn out in doing a police work for which white troops

are in the nature of things unfitted. It will end, apparently, in the trial and ex-ecution of Geronimo, Natchez and perhaps some other leading Indians. But while the justice of such penalties cannot be denied, the question is why was not this course followed years ago, when there was ample proof of the crimes of these Indians, and when, also, the fact that they were irreclaimable was as apparent as a century of experience could make it. The answer of course is that we had no definite Indian policy; that our treatment alternated severity with license; that it was a treatment eractly calculated hopelessly to demoralize savages; that even half-civilized men would have been driven back into barbarism by such management. Even now there is no guarantee that the future will be more creditable to our wisdom than the past. We are as far as ever from casting aside the absurd distinction between Indians and white men. We are as far as ever from realizing (in action) that the only way to civilize these unruly people is to apply the laws of the country to them. Under those laws Geronimo and his lieutenants would years ago have gone to the gallows as common murderers, and the commonplace ignominy of their fate would have had a salutary influence upon all the hot-blooded young Indians who have been taught to regard the taking of scalps as the highest occupation the lords of creation can follow.

THE MASTODON ONCE MORE More or less of the remains of a mastodon, or more cautiously-remembering the Cardiff giant-what are said to be the remains of that sort of a monster, have been found in Nunda, Livingston County, this State, New-York has been a fruitful field for such big finds. Near the beginning of the present century the skeleton of a mastodon of which very little of the original was wanting was discovered thirty or forty miles up the Hudson. It attracted crowds in London for a while, and later was a leading attraction of a Philadelphia museum. Since then several fairly complete skelerons have been found in different portions of the State, besides a large quantity of fragmentary mastodon remains. One of the latest of the skeletons was dug up at Cohees, Albany County. and is preserved in the State Geological Hall at the capital. Another of them was secured for a Boston collection.

It is impossible at present to determine how important the latest discovery is, as only a portion of the skeleton has been disinterred. Thus for a large tusk is all that has been brought to light. A reporter of The Kochester Post-

Express describes it as follows:
The task is ivery. It consists entirely of the external part. one of the intermaxillary portion being present. The discretified has is 4 '2 by 4 '4 inches; the point was evident broken off during the lifetime of the animal, and its right upper side worn down by use. The circumference one incl st length of the tusk on the convex or under side is faty to number. The centre portion broken out was eighteen inches the color of the base a medium drab, in the middle a rich golden bronze, at the tip black. The tusk is rapidly riciding to decay and the exposure to air and light w

The reporter adds that an examination will soon be made by Dr. Hammond, of Numin, on whose land the tusk was found, to determine if the bones of the mighty dead can be found, In emphatic terms his unfavorable opinion of ton. All this looks promising; but the scen-

with trembling. Even as one swallow does sion, and who bring to bear upon it all the enthusiwith trembling. Even as one swallow does not make a summer, so one tusk, however interesting, does not make a mastodon. The public results, does not make a mastodon. The public results, and the public results are summer, and the public results are summer. The public results are summer, and the public results are summer. teresting, does not make a mastodon. The pubtusk until it hears further from Dr. Hammond, Livingston County has furnished a profitable in the quantity of mastodon remains discovered to study, but often tempts them to leave school for within its boundaries." But it is also true that active life long before their studies are properly John Henry Cardiff began his public career backed by the indorsements of learned men. There is no disposition to treat this Nunda mastodon unfairly or to regard it as a sea-serpent in disguise; but if it would gain lodgment in teachers can do is to try to strike a nappy medium the general confidence it must produce its cre- between too much superficiality on the one hand dentials.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Improvement in business prospects still keeps pace with the decline in the price of many staples. Silver rose sharply last week, at one time touching 45d, per ounce, on account of the appointment of the Royal Commission of inquiry. On this side, the arrival of gold, of which placed the banks in a stronger position, and the effect was felt with marvellous rapidity in Treasury receipts. For the season, the volume of business continues remarkably large, and the market for securities was especially aided y reported gains in earnings, and by encouraging progress toward settlement of difficulties at the West.

That wheat and silver march together by accident, if at all, might have been inferred last week when the surprising recovery in the price of silver bullion entirely failed to affect the price of wheat in Liverpool or here. A decline of half a cent for the week was not more than might naturally result from the publication of the September report of the Agri- Issued only on deposit of sliver dollars by the peocultural Bureau, showing that the yield was the previous report, so that the aggregate, instead of the 400,000,000 bushels generally foreshadowed in speculative accounts, would penses as to cause embarrassment. There is no exprobably be from 437,000,000 to 447,000,000 bushels. As the surplus in either case will much exceed probable demands this year from Europe, though those demands seem likely to be increased, the effect was to weaken prices. The Bureau also indicated that the yield of corn would probably be 1,600,000,000 bushels. which, though 20 per cent less than was at one time expected, will probably suffice to meet all needs. The price declined for the week a full cent, and oats also fell half a cent. Cheaper corn opens the way for cheaper meats, and pork products were a little lower, the collapse of a Chicago speculation in lard assisting. Returns of slaughtering show that 4,315,000 hogs have been killed since March 1, against 3,720,-000 in the same time last year.

Coffee has been further advanced by specdation to 10.50 cents for Rio, and copper, tin and turpentine all advanced slightly, though lead and sugar declined a little, and coal and iron products were steady without change. Oil lifted three-quarters of a cent, but accounts of the serious effect of prevailing low prices on the finances of Russian producers apparently

more influence than any news from Penn vania. Ocean freights are stiffening a little for grain, with 2 1-2d, asked for corn to Liv erpool. The cotton market was rather active, but futures rose suddenly on Monday, with imsettled back a sixteenth Below the closing quo tations of the previous week, while spot cotton retained the advance of a sixteenth. The dry goods market was unusually active, purchases f staple cotton, ginghams and prints having been large at well-maintained prices, and it is felt that the change in rail rates has give important help to Eastern merchants. Price of woollen goods are also well sustained, the demand steadily enlarging, while raw woo is strong here and at the London sale on Satu. day the competition was sharp.

The financial outlook improves, first, because the banks gain slowly in reserve at a time when they generally lose, and, second, because of the remarkable change in feeling with regard the use of gold, of which Custom House receipts give proof. Since September 1, 55.1 per cent of the total receipts at New-York has been in gold certificates, against 16.6 per cent in the morth of August, while payments in legal teaders have dropped from 73.5 per cent to 33.8 per cent. Last week the Treasury paid out \$700,000 more gold than it took in, according to Washington dispatches, and \$900,000 more silver, while gaining only \$300,000 in lega tenders. The disbursements for redemption of other than bank bonds were not large, but the banks withdrew \$2,200,000 of the three per cents, and deposited \$270,000 of the fours and \$748,000 of the four and a half per cents. All these things indicate that the prospects for the Treasury are decidedly better, as for general trade, provided disturbance through foreign influences can be avoided.

Last week's operations, at all events, did no indicate any disposition to realize by foreign holders of American securities, but supplies them with some reasons for continued confi dence. Reported earnings have a deceptive look, when contrasted with the exceptionally bad returns of last year, but they are neverthe less decidedly good, the gains being shared by nearly all roads, of whatever size or sort. Stocks were generally supported, and advanced 83 cents per share on the average last week, closing at \$64 40, the highest level of price yet reached this year. While the negotiation of Western railroads have not reached a fina settlement, there is believed to be substantia progress made, though it must be confessed that to adequate provision yet appears for adjust ing the difficulties arising from the building of many rival lines. But with a large grain movement, and other traffic, the companies have just now the less temptation to include it throat-cutting.

THE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, The public schools open to-day, and young he manity will take out the dust-covered school book from the obscure corners in which they have been hidden all summer, with something possibly of regret, but also, it is to be hoosed, with some feeling of p'easure as we l. It is hard indeed to inves great and complex institutions like the publi schools of a city with the romantic interest that clings to the memory of the little red school house on the nill in the country. The city boy or girl is apt to look upon the school as a sourewhat unpleasant but necessary agency for the supply of indispensable facts-nothing more. There is little idyllie glamor about either the school building or its intellectual machinery. The walk or the street-car ride to and from the school is to the city pupil simply a prosaid journey through noisy marts of trade or high walls of stone. Games and pastimes there are, to be sure, even in the hard-paved yards of city schools; but they are very different from the games in the field behind the country schoolnouse, in which memorie of orchards and nuts, and leafy groves and limpid brooks and bareback rides, crowd upon each other in pleasant chaos. No, it must be confessed that there is little that is sentimental about a city

But on the other hand, there is much more to stimulate young seekers after knowledge in the city school than in the country school. The best and newest appliances for obtaining knowledge are at their hand; they are the first to be benefited by the latest discoveries in science and art, or by the newest light shed on the philosophy of history. Their teachers are, as a matter of course, picked

tific student will rejoice over the announcement men and women who have made teaching a profes- carthquake charged 25 cents a load. Now he charges at lic will be inclined to suspend judgment on the by a strenuous and busy life in which many and great are the prizes to be gained by those who have It is true, as The Post-Express points out, that placked the fruit from the tree, of knowledge. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the spirit of this field of investigation to the osteological student life soon possesses them, and not only urges them

Undoubtedly the great multiplication of studies in modern schools, especially city schools, has been a misfortune in many ways, but it is difficult to say how the evil shall be remedied. The best that and too much narrowness on the other; so that while the pupils are taught some one thing well, they may have at the same time, at least an intelligent appreciation of the whole circle of modern knowledge. And it is pleasant to know that the public schools of this city are, on the whole, doing all that can be done to attain that desirable end.

Secretary Bayard is reported as saying: "Mr. Wharton will have to look after the arguments of the shipment had been previously reported, his own book, which he is quite able to do." Very true: but while he will have no difficulty in main taining his conclusions in relation to extra-terri-torial jurisdiction, he will be unable as Solicitor for the State Department to give aid in extricating the Secretary from a false and untenable position. If he had been allowed to look after the arguments of the Secretary's diplomatic correspondence with Mexico, it would have been better for all concerned.

A correspondent asks: " Has the Secretary of the Treasury a right to issue silver certificates in an un-limited amount for the silver dollars in the Treasury! If he has the right why does he not do so What is the probable future of the national bank ?" The Secretary has no right to issue certificates against coms in the Treasury. The new small certificates, like the old silver certificates, can be ple. But to issue certificates against coins in the turning out better than had been promised by Treasury, if the Secretary had that right, would be only borrowing money at a time when the receipts of the Treasury so greatly exceed the excuse for borrowing money now. Nothing can prevent extinction of the national banking system under existing legislation, when the time comes for the redemption of bonds held for circulation. Part of the banks hold ing 3 per cents are surrendering circulation, and a small part are buying high-priced bonds which have several years to run. Considerably less than a third of the existing circulation is protected by deposits of the 3 per cents, which will be redeemed within a year or two. The remaining circulation more than two-thirds of the present, will doubtless continue until a moderate reduction occurs at the redemption of 412 per cents in 1891, and the balance will doubtless continue until the 4 per cents come to be redeemed in 1907.

"Tim" Campbell and "Bill " Furey have had a onference in regard to the distribution of Navy Yard patronage. What passed between these statesmen in the interest of New-York and Brooklyn respectively does not appear, but when they separated they "looked happy." Evidently "reform" in the Navy Yard may now be looked for under the happiest auspices.

The District-Attorney's office was represented at the County Democracy's conclave the other night by Mr. Fitzgerald, who made a speech in which he coated Mayor Grace with honey, and presumed to assure the citizens of New-York that the Mayor has had no other than the purest motives in all he has done. Mr. Martine would do well to keep his assistants out of political caucuses just at proved reports from Manchester, and afterward this time. He is engaged in the delicate work of bringing political knaves to justice, and in view of the last Grand Jury's presentment, it is not becoming in his assistants to commend what it so everely cho ac erized.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney, presuming that oreign ship and engine builders are superior to anything we have in this country, has purchased lesigns for ships and machinery from English and French builders. Suppose our patriotie yachtsmen had presumed to admit that home talent could not compare with that abroad, who would be the posssor of the America's Cup to-day ?

## PERSONAL.

The retirement is announced of Miss Mary E. Riddle,

cher in the schools of Hingham, Mass, The rose, thistle and shamrock interwoven form the hief feature of the interior decoration of the new carriage in which Queen Victoria will take her drives about

Mr. Preston, the Haytian Minister, who has been absent for some time, will return to Washington in a few weeks.

The last thing Mr. Gladstone did before stepping into

the railway carriage, going on his vacation tour, was to buy a copy of Mr. Labouchere's Truth.

The Emery family will have a reunion to-morrow at the Meionaon, Boston, Carl Ploetz, of Greifswald, Germany, the eminent nat-

uralist, has committed suicide by taking poison. It a letter which he left he stated as a reason of his desperate not the fact that he was threatened with total blindness, and that the certainty of being deprived of sight within a few weeks, and thus becoming quable to continue his a rew weeks, and thus becoming analyse to contract studies, made life no longer desirable for him. He added that he felthe had a cight, in his seveniy-third year, to put an end to an existence which was no longer of any use to himself or to his fellow-men. Only a week before he had sold his magnificent contection of butter-files, probably unequalled anywhere.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cam bell Winter, wife of William Winter, sailed for England last Thursday aboard the Germanic. Mrs. Winter has never rallied from the errible nervous'shock that she received in the afflicting death of her son Arthur—a boy of great brilliancy and beauty—who was killed in a coasting accident last lanuary at New-Brighten, Staten Island; and she has zone abroad, with her younger children, in the hope of recovering her health.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Hebrew race is do tradition over the Eastern contient as follows: In Europe there are 5,100,000; in Prance, 63,000; Germany, 562,000, of which Alsaceorraine contains 39,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,544,000 Italy, 40,000; Netherlands, 82,000; Rumania, 265,000; ussia, 2,552,000; Turkey, 105,000; and in other ountries 35,000, Belgium containing the smalles number, only 3,000. In Asia there are 319,000; Asiatic Turkey, 47,000 in Palestine there are 25,000; Asiatic Russia, 47,000; Persia, 18,000; Middle Asia, 14,000; India, 19,000; and China, 1,000. Africa contains Aigiers, 35,000; Morosco, 60,000; Teipolt, 6,000; and Abyssmia, 200,000. The entire number of Hebrews in the world is nearly 6,300,000.

A rather vivacious Minneapolis young woman "mashed" a swarthy member of the Mexican Bant. The greaser had more love than language, and was forced as he escorte: the joing lady along the street to ake with him another member of the band as interneter. The scene was as novel as funny.—[Minnespois Journal.

The Democrats of California are trying to defeat Mr. John F. Swift, the Republican numines for the Govern orship, by oringing out the fact that he was once a finsmith and anekster. Probably the heedlums out there will not vote for him when they learn that he has followed an honest trade, but what can be thought of a Demecrat who would make such a charge ?

Millionaire Pa-Ah! good morning, Bridget, You look worried.
Briddet-Sure, sir; the beautiful geraniums around there is all spoiled.

"My stars! After all my trouble. How did it happent?
"Your daughter fell on them, sur,"
"Fell on them! Way, how could she!"
"It was in jumping out of the window

sur."
"Great snakes. Why did she do that ?"
"To clope with the gardener, sur."—[Omaha World,

"One of the great problems of the South," says The New-Orleans limes-Democrat, "Is education. It is the immense amount of differacy in this section that has held it back in material progress. With a large propertion of its population unable to read or write, the herit are of war and devastation, it is difficult for the South o advance in prosperity, to improve its agriculture, or become great in manufactures."

Minks-Anything new in Boston!
Winks-About the newest thing! saw was a big hotel
hey are bragging about. It is called the lador.
Minks-Queer name—I suppose one duor is for ladies.
-[Omaha World. Reproachful mention is made in The Charleston News

and Courier of Mr. Henry Lesesne of that city. Henry is the proprietor of a furniture cart and before the

view of this pleasing incident those who have thougher they detected a lack of enterprise in the South may sugpeot that they were mistaken.

The Seventh Day Adventists, of this State, will hold their annual State camp-meeting at Watertown

The Boston Advertiser thinks that voices in Boston are unning too much to tenor, and ascribes the fact to the use of the telephone and high collars.

"That settles it," was the philosophic small boy's comment on the races; "if we ever go to war with England the fighting must be done with yachte; 'cause then we could run away and the English could never catch us Some person shows what one would witness if he "could see 1,000,000 babies start on a race and could follow them through life." It is not what he would see that deters him from undertaking the experiment. It's what he would hear. The howling of a croione would by soothing music in comparison.—[Norristown Herald.

### DRAMATIC NOTES.

The characters in the burlesque of "Little Jack Shepard," by Yardly and Stephens, in which Mr. N. G. Goodwin begins the season at the Bijou Opera House



matic profession as a member of the theatrical company engaged by Miss Lilian Olcott for the production "Theodora" at Niblo's Garden.

Miss Bertha Welby intends to impersonate Nancy, in "Oliver Twist." This refreshing exhibition will be made at the Third Avenue on September 27. Mrs. Bowers was cordially welcomed, last week, in Pittsburg, where she impersonated Lady Audiey, Queen Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth and Lady Macbeth. This wook she is in Philadelphia.

Mr. Frederick Wards presented at Providence, on September 9, a new tracedy, entitied, "Galba, the Gladiator," by Mr. Leonard Outram. Mr. Robert B. Mantell will appear at the Giobe Theatre, Boston, on September 20. in the new play called "Tangied Lives," written for him by Mr. John W. Keller.

Mr. Frederick Bryton may be seen this week at the Windsor Theatre, in an improved version of the play of Forgiven." His theatrical company includes Missianche Thorne, daugnter of the late Charles R. Thorne,

Irish drama, as illustrated by Mr. W. J. Scanlan, attracts full houses at Poole's new theatre in Eighth-st.
Mile. Khea produced at Halifax on September 4.

comedy entitled "The Widow," taken from the Frenct of Meilhac and Halevy. The piece is reported success ful, and Mile. Rhea will make a special feature of it dur-ing her farewell tour of the American stage, which is now in progress. Mile. Rhea will appear in New-York in May, 1887. Lawrence Barrett, at the Star Theatre this week, will

be seen as Harchell, "The Man o' Airile," Forick, Gar-rick and Richard III. "The Man o' Airile" will be played on the first four nights of the week. Mrs. Henry Arthur Jones's drama of "Hoodman Blind" is to be brought forward in fine style at the Grand Opera House on September 27. Mr. Joseph Haworth will play the chief part in it.

A fine scenic revival of "Lost in London" is promised for September 20 at the Windsor Theatre. Mr. Henry E. Hoyt has painted most of the scenery. The play will Misses Ray Briscoe, Phoebe Don, Kate Romaine, Mily Willson, Edward H. See, Lauren Rees, Charles E. La Pauce, J. L. Guilmette, C. W. Haywood, S. Edwar Dye, F. C. Cooper, J. F. Corrigan, Pierre O'Day and Paul A. Paulscraft.

The chief theatrical events of the present week are The chief theatrical events of the present week as Lawrence Barrett's revival of "The Man o' Airlie" at the Star Theatre, Miss Lilian Olcoit's production of Sandon's "Theodora" at Niblo's Garden, the offering of "Seiba" at the Grand Opera House, and Mr. N. C. Goodwin's presentment of "Little Jack Shepara" at the Bijon Opera House. "The Man o' Airlie," by Mr. Wills, comes, as is well known, from the German "Laurel Tree and Bergar's Staff"; but Mr. Wills has pursued as independent course in his treatment of the original, and has written a noble and beautiful play, and many of the best qualities of Lawrence Barrett's acting are seen in hest qualities of Lawrence Barrett's acting are seen in his fine performance of Harchell. Sardou's melodrams of "Theodora," according to the intentions of Mr. Gilmore, of Niblo's Garden, is to be brought forward with elaborate and maximident scenery. There is promise of a den of real flows and tigers, and it is given out that Miss Lilian Oleott will, in the course of the performance, enter into this den. "Notwithstanding the enormity of this production," says Mr. Gilmore—no doubt in aliusion to this wanton, wicked, and reprehensible inclient—"there will be no advance of the popular prices." Mr. J. H. Gilmour will impersonate Andreas.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West remains two weeks longer at Staten Island. The concert season at the St. George Casino closed on Saturday night.

It is to be regretted that the new minstrel theatre has not been favored with a more agreeable and atti name. "Dockstader's" is not a pleasing appellation for a theatre—but doubtless the mustrels will sing sweetly, whether called by that name or any other. A dramatic event of the first importance occurs to-

season, with a newly organized company, the whole company being under the business direction of Lawrence Barrett. night at Buffalo, where Edwin Booth will begin his new

Mr. Wilson Barrett, Miss Eastlake, the leading lady in his dramatic company, Miss Garth, also a member of his company, and Mrs. Symons, companion to Miss Eastlake, will sail for America on Tuesday, September 21, abourd the City of Chester.

Miss Viola Allen is a talented and meritorious young actress, and it seems a pity that her enterprise should he made ludicrous by the writer of her advertisements. This person-who appears to have swallowed a dictionary—has sent forth a proclamation announcing "The stellar tour of Miss Viola Allen." What is a stellar tour! "Young, lovely in face and form," pro-ceeds this writer, "talented and thoroughly acquainted with every actail of stage life, she is indeed worthy of every consideration shown her as the daughter of that every consideration shown her as the daughter of that sterling character actor, Mr. Leslie Allen, for eighteen years with the Boston Theatre Stock Company." Is it for her father's sake, then, and not her own, that this actress should be considered i "surrounded by all the elements," says this unique decument, "Miss Allen certship has a bright future before her." What "elements," other than those that are usual, such as air and fire and water, surround Miss Viola Allen, and how could her future be behind her I Miss Allen will appear at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, on Septemosr 20, in "Talked About," and it is hoped she will meet with the success she entirely deserves.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau makes her re-entrance in New-York, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on September 20, in Sir Charles Young's play of "The Scapegoat." Mrs. Chanfrau's company includes Helen Baucroft, Stella Boniface, Horace Vinton, Sidney Drew, Louis Eaker, Henry Weaver, Jr., Myron Leilingweil and others. Mrs. Chanfrau was tone a favorite in this city, her name revives many pleasing associations of old theatric times, and her return will assuredly be halled with a friendly

CLOSE OF THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN SEASON. The regular concert season at the Central Park Garden closed last night with a complimentary benefit to Mr. Neuendorff. Oue hundred and five concerts have been given with an average attendance of certs have been given with an average attendance of 200. The concert last night was up to the usual high standard of excellence, and Mr. Neuendorff was enthusiastically received. Liszt, Wagner Meyerneer, Rubenstein and Strauss figured largely on the programme. An extra week of concerts will be given next week for the benefit of the Charleston sufforers.

From The Boston Advertiser.

It was Charles Dickens who enducated that famous proposition, "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." The bearings of the President's recent order directing office-holders to keep their hands off the political machine lie also in the "application."

DO YOU MIND THAT, MR. VILASI From The Sacannah (Gu.) News. (Dem.)

It is impossible to ionik of the mail service in this part of the Soath without a leeling of indignation and without wondering whether the time will not come some when it, will be unanged on something like business principles and with just a little regard for the rights of

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

The POWER BERTIAD THE THROMS.

From The 8t Paul Pioner-Press.

There appears to be one man, at reast, we can manage the President, and he is Daniel Lamont. The President had settled upon Rogers, or Buffalo, for public printer. The man appointed, Benedict, is Lamont's man. Great is the appointed, Benedict, is Lamont's man. Great is the power of the private secretary. Perhaps this is to be a Lamont administration, after all.

INTERESTING READING.

From The New York Mail and Express.

THE TRIBUNE has done a read service in giving, in the form of an extended interview, his [Neal Dow's] sentiments on the present policy of the Prohibition party.

# EQUAL TO ANY EMERGENCY.

EQUAL TO ANY EMERGENCY.

From The Chicago Necs.

The proprietors of Fuck have had no luck about the house since one of their artists drew a beautiful field of corn with the ears growing on top of the stalks. Our thuminated contemporary has been poculiarly unfortunate in dealing with the ups and downs of the puppet Frince of Bulkaria. Last week when Alexander had reappeared in Sofia aund his shouting subjects Fuck pictured the hopeful princeling as being kicked veryond the bountairies of his country by the rulers of Russia, Germany, and Austria. Alexander, having this week abiticated his throne and gone fishing, fuck represents him as sitting figury in the seat of power and splitting his sides with mirth while the Czar and the two Euperers sink away in despair. If Mr. Battenberg is re-elected